

## INVENTORY.

### 1001. PANICUM MILIACEUM.

**Millet.**

From Staniza Krasnov on the Uralsk railroad. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, May 24, 1898. (1 package.)

Red millet grown especially by the Khirgiz Tartars, but always on new land. With the chaff removed it is used as human food.

### 1002. TRITICUM VULGARE.

**Wheat.**

From Samarkand. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen from Uralsk Agricultural School, May 24, 1898. (1 package.)

Russian spring wheat.

### 1003. TRITICUM DURUM.

**Wheat.**

From Uralsk (No. 1). Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, May 24, 1898. (1 package.)

Form of degenerate "Kubanka."

### 1004. RUBUS XANTHOCARPUS.

**Chinese raspberry.**

From the Botanical Garden, St. Petersburg. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, May 24, 1898. (1 package.)

Prof. Hansen writes: "This new species was discovered in 1885 by the celebrated Russian traveler, Grigorii Nikolajewitsch Potanin, in the Chinese province Kansu (latitude about 40°), and in 1890 Bonvalot and Prince Henry of Orleans found it in the mountain range separating the two Chinese provinces Sitschuan (or Sze-chuen) and Yun-nan (latitude about 27°). Bureau and Franchet first described it in 1891. The plants at the Imperial Botanic Gardens at St. Petersburg were grown from seeds sent by Potanin and fruited for the first time in July, 1891. The above was translated for me from a Russian bulletin of the Botanic Gardens. I saw these plants in heavy bearing August 15, 1897, on the grounds of the Botanic Gardens, and of Mr. Kesselring, a relative of the late Dr. Regel. The plant is trailing in habit, and the vines die off every fall after the ripening of the fruit, in the same manner as *Rubus arcticus* L. The fruit is ovate, bright yellow, large, fragrant, sweet; quality good. The calyx is persistent on the ripe fruit. The plant is hardy at St. Petersburg, but the heavy snowfall may help it. At the South Dakota Experiment Station the past season (1898) the plants grew readily from root-cuttings, and showed a decided sprouting tendency. The leaves endured severe frosts in the fall. If this plant proves to be of any value for general cultivation, probably Chinese raspberry will be a good common name for it."

### 1005. CITRULLUS VULGARIS.

**Watermelon.**

From Uralsk, Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, May, 1898. (3 packages.)

"Chemkent." Flesh red.

### 1006. CUCURBITA.

**Pumpkin.**

From Odessa, Russia. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, May 24, 1898. (2 packages.)

Prolific Greek "kabackee" (small pumpkin). Edible when small. Evidently from Greece.

When the pumpkin is about 10 inches long the interior is scooped out, then it is filled with hashed meat and butter-sauce, etc., and the whole is cooked.

Also cut in pieces and cooked like asparagus. Called also "Spargel Kurbiss" (asparagus pumpkin).